Business Notices.

JUNE. ROSES.

In the garden two rosts hang side by side, One red and one white—in the bloom of pride— And they Bring to my mind a maid so fair, My Lilla dear with the golden hair.

Ah me! she's the sweetest of all sweet girls. And one bud is as pure as the row of pearls. That lines her sweet math, while the other rose Gleams red like the gums which she smiling shows

PRETTY GIRLS AND PLAIN GIRLS

Both use SOZODONT, and some of the lovellest of their sex have been heard to declare, when asked what beautiful their their teeth, that it was SOZODONT. Nature provides women with beautiful teeth, SOZODONT if used regularly, keeps those pretty rows of pearis from decaying. This is a statement which those who use the article always correborate. If SOZODONT were not in very truth a preparation of sterling merit, the public would long since have discovered the fact and discarded it.

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New-Bork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1892.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Fereign.-The Government motion for a six months' credit was carried in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. = There are rumors of a coming reconciliation between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. — Great damage has been done by floods in Cuba. — Emperor William's yacht, the Meteor, was again defeated.

Domestic.-Delegates to the Minneapolis Convention express the intention to give loval support to the Republican National ticket. Republican meetings to ratify the nominations out the country. —— Secretary Elkins, Congress-man Outhwaite and General Schofield delivered for anything except a sincere attempt to disaddresses at the final graduation exercises at West Point === Officers fired into a mob at Tonawanda and shot several men.

City and Suburban.-The nomination of Harrison and Reid was ratified with a rousing meeting at the Republican Club and by other clubs in many parts of the city. === The Housatonic Railroad was bought by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford. — The Marine and Field Club regatta was held. — Winners at Morris Park : Airplant, Reckon, St. Fiorian, Sir Walter, Lady Middleton colt, Zorling. Athletic records were broken at the ladies' day games of the New-York Athletic Club on Travers Island. ____ Two people in a rowboat were drewned through collision with W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht Alva. = The New-York baseball team was beaten by the Cleveland men, and Procklyn by Chicago, = Stocks active and strong, closing almost buoyant, although a little below the highest points.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Clear fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 60; average, 68 5-8,

The meeting at Kiel last week of Czar and Kaiser impresses Mr. Smalley exactly as it impressed observers here. The Czar's crrand was clearly perfunctory, and the "balance of gratifled punctilio" is on his side. Of course, Berlin will talk ostentatiously of "marked cordiality" and "impressive civility"; but the stolid Alexander was betraved into no superfluous transports, and the Emperor William can extract only cold comfort from the incident. The Nancy demonstration. on the other hand, attested the Czar's undiminished good-will to France, while President Carnot's admirable tact and coolness doubly enhanced the effect of the Grand Duke's visit.

The news from Washington indicating that Russia is recovering from the recent famine will be hailed with delight throughout this country. The authorities not only expect to be able to cope easily with the remaining distress, but the free exportation of maize and oats is likely to begin again immediately. The famine served one useful object in emphasizing anew the cordial relations that have so long subsisted between the United States and Russis. If the occasion should recur, the American people would again cheerfully improve it to offer similar substantial testimonials. As it is, everybody hopes that another such season of hardship may be long deferred.

What Secretary Elkins told the West Point graduates yesterday every soldier and civilian may well take to heart. Our Navy, under a Republican Administration, has become a really formidable armada, commensurate with the needs of a great Nation. The size of the Army remains unchanged, but time has wonderfully modified its functions. In the Secretary's words, our Indian wars are at an end and the old frontier has gone forever; and the duty of guarding a foreign border or of protecting the extended operations of a growing commerce may hereafter offset the monotony of Western barrack-life. Meantime, the Secretary's admenition concerning the progress of the Republic toward permanent peace offers fresh

of certain railroads in Southwestern Connecti- conscientious Executive than they have for adcut for the purpose of reorganization, a matter miring his dexterity as a politician. This is a with which no one is more competent to deal good title for re-election. Of political machina- Emin's doings. Since December 10, 1891, than Mr. Morgan himself, the connection of tions there is enough and to spare outside the these gentlemen with the New-York, New- Executive Mansion. Inside it is well to have him, reports of the famous explorer's where-Haven and Hartford Railroad, both being mem- a President who is something more than a bers of its Board of Directors, makes it rea- politician. sonably certain that the end in view is consolidation with the New-Haven Company. The advantages of such a consolidation to the business community and the travelling public are apparent.

THE PARTY AND THE MAN.

is always a long step toward achieving suc- has been shown in identifying the treatment cess. It is the judgment of foes as well as of of Rustin with the detestable hazing practices friends, and especially of those citizens who which formerly prevailed in most American stand in a measure between political parties. colleges. The resemblance is slight and superthat the Republican party, by its work during ficial. There was no thought on the part of the last week at Minneapolis, has thoroughly the juniors who were conducting the initiation deserved success. It has truthfully declared of terrifying or humiliating or in any way its purposes, with a candor rare in political tormenting the novitiate. There was no perplatforms, and even those who dissent most strongly know that its declarations are in en- expense. On the contrary, they had just sigtire harmony with the sincere convictions of nified their respect and regard for him by an the great body of Republican voters, and election to their own rather exclusive and enespecially of the worthiest and most intelligent tirely reputable fraternity. Their feeling toportion of those voters.

Protection seems to some men an economic mistake. But these will not deny that multitudes of honest and patriotic citizens sincerely believe that it promotes the welfare of the therefore has not quite so much force as it may whole country, and tends powerfully to uplift the condition of the laboring millions. Hesitation or equivocation in avowing that belief would have exposed the Republican party to in terror but willingly, and though blindfolded just censure, as seeking success at the expense of truth. Neither will the most earnest opponent of a National election law question the absolute sincerity of those who believe that through innumerable times before, and nobody it is the first and highest duty to the Republic to secure purity and freedom of elections. The fierce misrepresentation of that endcavor has made it appear unpopular in some quarters. so that shrewd men were heard advising the party to say nothing on the subject, lest it should lose some support that might be gained. Yet such reticence would not have been honest made it possible, and is apt to excite more cennor true to the people. The intensity of feeling in some silver-producing States seemed to Everybody is more or less responsible for conrender evasion on the money question expedient. But it is never expedient to be untruth-The Republican party rises higher in the estimation of thoughtful men when it frankly avows that its desire for bimetallism will be restrained and limited by the duty of keeping every dollar issued by Government as good as

every other dollar. Sincerity and candor in the declaration of purposes have been followed by a high fidelity to the public welfare in the choice of a Presidential candidate. It was a choice conspicuously dictated by voters who seek only the welfare of the country. No political enemy denies that President Harrison has conscientiously tried to do his duty; few are now found to deny that he has brought to its discharge a high order of ability. Honest, devoted and able service is appreciated even by those who dissent from the President's beliefs. It was said a thousand times at Minneapolis that the President could not carry this or that State because he had done his duty impartially and fearlessly in dealing with one question or another, or in the selection of appointees. But it was right that the party should uphold him, right and brave to declare that unswerving fidelity to the public interest should weigh more than success in securing the personal favor of individuals.

THE PRESIDENT'S MODEST WORDS.

The President has made many felicitous addresses since his nomination for the first term, but perhaps never a more graceful one than his informal remarks to the Washington correspondents upon receiving the news of his recharge his public duties conscientiously and to serve the country upon Republican lines, he manly, moral young men, sensitive to public unconsciously revealed his chief claim upon popular respect and support. The Presidential office is more heavily weighted with responsibility than any other on earth. As every Ex-ecutive in the White House has been human and fallible, every one has made inevitably mistakes of some kind. The President does not assume to have conducted an Administration absolutely without flaw; but he is con scious of the rectitude of his motives and of his unfailing effort to invest the discharge of his public functions with conscientiousness and moral purpose. That is the precise test which the American people have applied to his official conduct. Wide as the range of his public acts has been, and diverse as are the responsibilities which he has been called upon to face, the sin cerity and uprightness of his intention to promote the welfare of the Nation have always been clearly disclosed. Partisans of the op posite political party may have subjected him to cavil and criticism, but good citizens know that he has done nothing to degrade his high office and much to dignify and exalt it. The President was amply justified in making

the following high-minded declaration respecting the comprehensive patriotism of his Administration: "I cannot expect my Democratic friends to think I have been on right lines always; and yet it has been very gratifying to me to know that many things have secured the approval of my political opponents. I have been filled with the thought that this country was coming to an epoch when the flag and the things that it symbolizes will be upon a still higher plane than now, and when our influence among the Powers of the earth will be enlarged wisely and yet energetically." That is a noble sentence with the ring of three generations of patriotic Harrisons in it. It explains the hearty interest which the President has taken in all questions relating to the restoration of the American commercial marine. the development of the carrying and export trades and the completion of the new Navy. It reveals his sensitiveness respecting all matters affecting the dignity of the Nation and the honor of the flag from the Samoan complication to the Valparaiso outrage. It expresses his faith in the manifest destiny of the English-speaking race on this continent, and embodies his practice in defending every question of American right, in making American diplomacy a tremendous power on this continent and in enlarging the circuit of commercial intercourse by an admirable series of Reciprocity treaties. No partisan critic can deny that American prestige is a greater power in the world to-day than it was when the Harrison Administration opened. One patriotic term is the earnest of another when "the flag of provisions and the impossibility of securing and the things which it symbolizes will be on a still higher plane."

Nothing in this short speech is more characteristic than the President's confession that he has been suspected of being very little of a politician from the fact that he has never drawn inside his party personal lines. It is entirely true that he has not exacted personal loyalty from any one, but has sought to conduct the

of public morality. As good citizens have fol-lowed the course of his Administration they Although the reports are that Messrs. Mor- have found more reasons for believing that he station of Bukoba on Lake Victoria, arriving gan and Rockefeller have purchased the control is a broad-minded statesman and a singularly there on February 15.

THE TRAGEDY AT YALE.

The death of a Yale student in consequence of an injury received in the course of his initiation into a secret society has naturally provoked general condemnation of performance which can result in such a shocking catastro-To deserve success is always possible, and it | phe. At the same time considerable ignorance sonal or class antipathy to be gratified at his ward him was a feeling of kindness and affection. It may be said that they took a strange way to show it, but it ought to be remembered that this criticism comes after the event, and appear to have to those who make it. The chances were a thousand to one that a man running through a deserted street at night, not yet closely attended, would escape without the slightest injury or even so much as an anxious thought. The performance had been gone imagined that it could involve a tragedy. But suddenly darting away from his attendants. probably for the sake of a little amusement not included in the programme, Ruskin ran against an obstruction and received a mortal wound. An unexpected misfortune always concen-

trates attention upon the lack of foresight which sure and wrath than the case really calls for. stant and for special perils which he might do something to avert, and those who allege deliberate and malicious cruelty against the Yale students are not to be commended. Indeed, they are scarcely to be excused. We state this view of the case, not for the purpose of defending such initiation customs at Yale or elsewhere, but because we think it just and proper to protest against the exaggerated and unreasonable and cruel aspersions in which not a few hasty critics have indulged. The Coroner's jury found a sensible and useful verdict. They discountenanced emphatically the insinuation that there was an intention or thought of permitting Rustin to be harmed, but they condemned a performance which, as experience had shown, might lead to lamentable consequences, and they censured the college authorities for their failure to supervise such ceremonies. The responsibility does rest in greater degree upon the faculty than upon the students. The duty of foreseeing the possible results of a generally harmless custom belongs to them, and we have no doubt that they will

hereafter recognize it. That the resolutions of sorrow and emblems of mourning adopted by the students have gennine significance is shown by their formal agreement that candidates elected to the junior societies shall be required hereafter merely to pledge their fealty and subscribe to the constitution. They cannot perhaps absolutely bind their successors, but the profound impression made upon the college community by this mournful event will not soon fade away. Moreover, the students at Yale have already discarded of their own free will most of the foolwhelming majority of them are intelligent. opinion and deserving of public respect.

THE LATEST NEWS OF EMIN.

On what authority the Berlin "Tageblatt," as reported on Thursday, confirms the recent rumors of Emin Pacha's death is not apparent; and until it is made known and is seen to be indubitable thoughtful people will not regard the confirmation as conclusive. No news is more subject to suspicion than that from Central Africa, and none of it has been found more untrustworthy than that relating to Emin's latest expedition. Within the last twelve months we have had many circumstantial reports of his triumphant return to Wadelai and re-establishment of his rule there, in none of which was there a word of truth. It was also said that he was marching down the Congo to the West Coast, a story with only the slightest foundation. And more recently there have been rumors that smallpox had left him blind; that he was blind from incurable gray cataract. which is never in itself incurable; that he had died from famine and fever; that he had died from smallpox, and that he was quite well and was returning to Zanzibar with a million dollars' worth of ivory. Concerning these veracious chronicles "you reads your stories and you takes your choice."

Some facts are, however, known beyond dispute. Dr. Stuhlmann, who was Emin's comrade on this expedition, gives a succinct and trustworthy report of his progress in "Peter mann's Mittheilungen" for the present month. He tells us that Emin's primary intention was merely to explore, for geographical and other scientific purposes, the borderlands of the British and German "spheres of influence," lying just south of the Equator, and especially to determine the exact position of the southern end of Lake Albert Edward. Leaving Kahura, accordingly, on March 22, 1891, he marched through unknown regions to the southern shore of that lake. Hearing that some of his old Wadelai people had settled at the northern end of the lake, he set out thither on May 15. On the way various lofty mountains were explored. Dr. Stuhlmann ascending one to the height of 14,000 feet. The Wadelai people were found, not on the Albert Edward, but at Kavalli's, on Lake Albert, and many of them joined the expedition, glad to follow their old

Governor. From Kavalli's the explorers went a little further north, on the Ituri River, the utmost point attained being in 2 degrees 13 minutes north latitude. Then Emin wished to go for some distance westward, into the great forests, but was deterred from doing so by lack workmen in a country desolated by slave-raiders. On September 30, therefore, they began the backward march, almost exactly retracing their steps. Famine and disease afflicted them. and Emin himself became ill and nearly-not entirely-blind. Finally it was found necessary, on account of an outbreak of smallpox, to divide the expedition, and on December 10 Dr. Stuhlmann pushed forward with those who

proof of the commendable spirit animating this efficiency of the Civil Service and the interests | others behind. He waited at Kinjawanga for | Emin to come up, but vainly; and then, on January 13, 1892, moved on to the German

> Such is the authentic story of the expedition, and the only really trustworthy news of the date of Dr. Stuhlmann's separation from abouts and welfare have been based upon conjecture or upon word-of-mouth rumors among the natives. These latest tidings of his death may be correct; and they may not be. Judged by the generality of news proceeding from the interior of the Dark Continent, they seem more probably false than true. However that may be. Dr. Stuhlmann assures us that the scientific results of the journey are of considerable value, and the wars and political complications attendant upon it, none; assuring it a striking and enviable distinction among recent mid-African expeditions.

THE ENGLISH CANVASS. The dates for the English elections are still undetermined, but at the present rate of progress in supply Parliament will probably be dissolved before the end of the next week. In that event the elections will begin on the last Saturday of this month. Delay in winding up the business of the session may defer the elections another week. The canvass has virtually begun, Mr. Chamberlain having taken the field in Birmingham as the new leader of the Tory Democracy without apparently having consulted with Lord Randolph Churchill. The Liberals are awaiting with eagerness Mr. Gladstone's opening speeches in Midlothian, but are counting so confidently upon success that they are already making up a Cabinet with a number of new Radical recruits. The canvass will be a short one, but a very active one while it lasts. The Liberals are thought to have a superior organization, and are generally conceded to have the better chance of winning. Precedents favor their return to power, but the English democracy keeps its own secrets until election, and the result will remain an inscrutable mystery until the balloting begins.

Mr. Balfour is to present the Conservative electoral programme in one of the earliest speeches of the canvass. As far as Ireland is concerned, the Local-Government bill will be the only legislative project proposed by the Unionists. That apparently marks the limit to which concession can be carried by the party now in power. Otherwise the Unionists will content themselves with challenging Mr. Gladstone to produce his amended Home-Rule bill, and with alarming the electors with the menace of civil war in Ulster as the sequel to the granting of an Irish Parliament. What effect their appeal to religious prejudice will cause among the English Nonconformists cannot now be forecast. Mr. Gladstone's popularity with this large section of English population has always been very great, and he will undoubtedly strive to retain it by presenting the question of Home Rule in its broadest aspect as an act of national justice and supreme morality. Meanwhile the Ulster Protestants are doing everything in their power to impart reality and significance to Lord Salisbury's insidious appeal to religious intolerance.

OUR SUMMER DIRECTORY.

Those who contemplate a sojourn in the country will find many excellent directories telling them where they can go; but without in the least disparaging any of these, it can be said with entire truth that the most satisfactory and comprehensive information on this point may be found to-day in the advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE. For some years past the proprietors of summer resorts of all kinds have seen their own interest in a generous use of THE TRIBUNE as their mouthpiece; and the most cursory glance at our summer-resort advertisements this morning will prove that they are more than ever convinced of the wisdom of this course. People the requirements of their pockets and their taste must be very hard to suit. These broad columns, filled with fresh information about hotels, cottages and boardinghouses, by mountain river and sea, some of them accessible to the daily commuter and others appealing to those who desire to withdraw entirely for a time from the distractions and heat of the city, testify at once to the widespread character of the summer hegira, and to the intelligent in it. Time was, and not so very long ago either, when one could almost count the more famous summer resorts in the country on the fingers of one hand. And there are old summer campaigners still living who recall the glories of the good old days when all the agreeable people worth knowing were to be found every season at these famous resorts. While a few of these old-time resorts still retain their popularity, others have fallen into decadence partly, it must be confessed, because of the fickleness of popular favor, but more especially because American life has become more composite and the public taste more exacting. Besides that, there is to-day a keen appreciation of the greatness and picturesque beauty of the whole country from Maine to California, and a widespread desire to see as much of it as possible. For that reason, only an inconsiderable number of people now make a practice of going to one place year after year. Without at all denying the merits of their favorite resort, if they have one, the great majority of summer sojourners want to see other resorts as well. In this way the zest of variety is added to their annual pilgrimage, while at the same time they gain a more perfect idea of the extent and beauty of the country. Much has been said in recent years about

the increasing popularity of cottage life, as them. though it threatened to interfere with the business of the summer hotels and boardinghouses. But this assumption is erroneous. With the wonderful annual increase in the population of our cities, and with the great divergence of taste, there is plenty of room for both the cottage and the hotel or boardinghouse. Doubtless the number of people who prefer to live in a cottage has increased during the last few years. But cottage life is only within the reach of those who have considerable time and money at their disposal; and in the present fewer. unsatisfactory state of domestic service it offers little relief from the cares of domestic life, which is the chief consideration with many people in arranging their summer flitting. Moreover, it must be confessed that the gregarious, laissez faire life of the summer hotel appeals strongly to many people, who find in it just the stimulating change from their ordinary life that they need, or think they need. This fact is amusingly illustrated by many families who take a cottage contiguous to some hotel ostensibly in order to be by themselves, and who, nevertheless, spend nearly all their time in the hotel. It is easy to sneer at the summer hotel, and to give theoretical reasons why it ought not to be popular; but, as a matter of fact, it meets a well-defined need in American life, and every year it is reaching a higher Administration upon the highest standards of were able to travel. leaving Emin and the ideal of comfort and desirability. It is true, it

is not a home, and does not and cannot furnish some of the comforts and surroundings of home life. But the people who patronize it do not expect it to be a reproduction of their homes. It is simply a co-operative club, which enables them at a moderate cost to escape for a time from the routine of their homes, and in the fresh air of the country enjoy meeting new people in a new environment. And the majority of such sojourners, instead of being weaned from their love of home by the summer hotel, return to their homes in the fall with greater zest and with a truer appreciation of

which to prosecrte their winning campaign.

Harmony and hard work are the Republican

No patriotic American can fail to look with genuine pride and satisfaction upon the manly and dignified attitude maintained by the President during the recent time of stress and excitement. Throughout it all he was ever the calm, suave, pleasant Christian gentleman. His honors came to him unsought and found him unruf-

Certain Tammany police justices and certain l'ammany occupants of the bench in the higher ourts seem to be extremely anxious to do all that they can to remove all restrictions from the sale of liquor and to increase the number of dram shops in this city to an indefinite extent. It cannot be considered surprising, however, that judges who are so reckless as to naturalize the most ignorant and besotted class of applicants at the rate of two per minute, without giving proper examination to any case, should use all the powers of their positions to stimulate and promote excessive dram-drinking in New-York. Nor can it e considered astonishing that Tammany police justices, who were appointed by Mayor Grant with the express object of aiding law-breakers and encouraging crime in the interest of Tammany Hall, should openly display their hostility to reformatory ocieties, and make themselves the corrupt ac complices of dishonest members of the Police Department in their blackmailing of the keeper of vicious resorts.

The first ballot in 1892 is a good offset for the eighth ballot in 1888.

The report regarding the famine in Russin, made given a fair trial." by a committee presided over by the Czarevitch, shows a more favorable condition of things in the stricken provinces than previous accounts have indicated. The winter did not prove so severe as was feared, and the energetic measures adopted for the relief of the suffering of course did much to reduce the misery resulting from the scarcity of food. Nevertheless there is still sore need of help for the afflicted, and Americans yet have the opportunity to express their sympathy in a practical way for the starving Russians. Another steamship, the Leo, is soon to sail from this port with a cargo of provisions, and a special request is made for delicacies for the sick and convales cent to form a part of the cargo. The vessel is at the Atlantic Basin, in Brooklyn, and any gifts of this kind sent there will be thankfully

Major McKinley's vote against McKinley and for Harrison will become historic.

It is a formidable array of head professors, professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors, tutors, and so on, which the secretary of the University of Chicago has given to the press. And still there are a large number to be chosen. It appears that applications from young nen who wish to enter as students are numerous, coming from almost every State and from Canada, and it is said that the question of accommodating them is a most serious and perplexing one. The present outlook is that many applicants will be turned away, because the necessary buildings cannot be provided in time. The new university does not intend to do anything by halves, and early in its history will make a place and a name for itself.

Friday will prove a lucky day this year.

Numerous ministerial associations throughout considerable part of college life. An over- who cannot find in the varied list there prenothy to Dr. Parkhurst in his efforts to diminish crime in this city. The Baptist ministers of New-York have likewise come forward promptly to express their high regard for the Rev. Thomas with an empty bushet saying that he had hunted all Dixon, jr., who happens just now to be the over the patch and could find nothing but blossoms, target for Tammany spleen and spite. Their resolutions condemn Excise Commissioner Koch's action of the would drop dead when I took the hoc and began tion as a "high-handed outrage" and an "attempt to suppress free speech." This is precisely effort made to provide for those who take part like Koch should be put forward as the plaintiff

Times" pretends to be shocked at its own mere suspicion that the Republicans in Maine use the prohibitory law for partisan purposes. It's queer sense of smell that detects a gamey odor something several hundred miles away without catching on to the fragrance of the offal heap at the door.

Who talks now of the "Harrison hoodoo"?

There is a promising movement in Massachu setts in favor of having a display of road-making, and road-making machinery, at the Chicago Exposition. In hardly anything is there more pressing need of instruction in this country than n the art of making roads, and nothing could be more useful than an object-lesson such as is be more useful than an object-lesson such as is urged by members of the Massachusetts Legis-lature. In order to teach the people the value of good roads, it is necessary to show the people of good roads, it is necessary to show the people of good roads, it is necessary to show the people of good roads. ple what good roads are, as well as how to make

Judge Ingraham's denial of the murderer Web-Judge Ingraham's denial of the murderer Webster's appeal for delay in his new trial will receive the approval of every right-minded man who understands the ense. It may be slightly inconvenient to Webster or to his coursel to discovery restrictions. inconvenient to Webster, or to his counsel, to have to go on; but so long as this remains a hw-governed community, such objections can hardly count against the claims of justice. If a few more well-to-do life-takers could be shown that murder, after all, is always a serious and dangerous pastime, their imitators might become

PERSONAL.

The appointment of Mrs. Frastus Corning as presi dent of the New-York Board of Women Managers of the World's Fulr has evoked many acknowledgments from various parts of the State of her energy and administrative ability.

The recent divorce of Madame Colette Lipmann eldest daughter of Alexandre Dumas, leads a chatty Paris correspondent to narrate this story to "The Philadelphia Telegraph," first affirming quite heartily that, while this lady is known to be foul of gentlemen's society, her reputation has remained unspetted: "Some years ago M. Dumas quarrelled seriously and irretrievably with an elderly married lady, who had en his stanch friend for many years, and to whose elegant and hospitable home both he and his family had always been made welcome. The quarrel took rise in one of Madame Colette's filritations, the here of which was an assiduous frequenter of the drawing-room of Madame X—, the old friend of M. Dumas. To that lady M. Dumas addressed the rather unjust.

To that lady M. Dumas addressed the rather unjust.

Must make a note of that.—(Toronto Emgire.

finble request that she would close her doors in falses against the young man in question. But that Madanes X— positively refused to do. 'His mother,' quoth she, 'ts one of my oldest and most indimate friends, and I have known the young gentleman in question from his boyhood. I cannot refuse to invite him to my house simply because he pays a certain amount of attention to Madame Lapmann. Had you not better try, M. Dumas, to control your daughter instead of asking me to strike the name of the son of my old friend from my visiting list?' Thereupon Dumas waxed exceedingly wroth, and told Madame K— that she must choose between his friendship and her acquaintance with her obnaxious guest. The lady was not to be persuaded, and the dramatist has never since spoken to her."

A window is soon to be placed in St. Paul's Church Palitimore, in memory of the late Bishop Whittingham The Sunday-school children of that parish have raise its value.

The election this year will be on the 8th of November—as late a date as possible. Republicans have just five months, lacking two days, in which to prosecrete their winning campaign.

The sunday school children of that parish have raised the money to pay for this testimonial, which has been made by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, of New-York. The design represents St. Augustine, to whom the Bishop sometimes likened himself because he felt that he owed much of his Christian devotion and which to prosecrete their winning campaign.

Herbert Spencer, who lives quietly in Regent's Park mong his books and with the society of a few old friends, is described by "The Paris Register" as "a singularly modest man, with gentle voice and almost feminine grace. He dines away from home often, haunts the Athenneum Club and occasionally visits a place of amusement. Comic opera is his delight. He finds in it an offset to his heubrations upon the data of ethics. Life is very plensant to him. Fancy a man about the fact rine inches tall weather. man about five feet nine inches tall, wearing gray trousers, a black frock coat, a low out white walstcoat drousers, a black frock coat, a low out white waistcoak highly polished shoes with cream-colored over-gaiters, an old-fashioned stand-up collar and a black crayed-eyes gray and soft, mouth firm, cheeks pinky white bushy iron-gray whiskers encircling the neck-and there you have Herbert Spencer, the English philosopher. No matter how fine the day, he carries an umbrella. Mr. Spencer tells with genuine amusement of a letter he received not long ago from a Wild West Americas publisher, asking how much he would take for the exclusive right to publish his poem, 'Fairle Queen,' in the States.''

General Jubal A. Early was recently quoted by Washington paper as saying that Stonewall Jackson ran disgracefully at Antietam; but he hastens to repudiate the statement. He served under Jackson both as a brigade and a division commander, and declares that no one had a higher opinion of that officer's character, as soldier and man.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says "The Philadelphia Ledger": "One of the finest object lessons in sanitary plumbing in the United States is the new Institute of Hygiene at the University. of Pennsylvania. Throughout the building the pipes have been left outside the walls, and each pair distinctive color. Thus a maroon pipe, found, is a steam pipe, red always denotes blue stands for cold water, white means as and yellow shows drainage. This makes it possible to trace each system in all its branches and test it at will, from the cellar to the roof. About everything in the way of drainage devices now known is in the building, and anything put on the market will be

THE CITY OF FREE TRADE.

A pilgrim strolled at the early dawn,
Where a river flowed by the sea.
To watch the ships when the tide came in,
And see what their freight might be;
A noble ship that had braved the storms
Was anchored outside the bar,
While an unknown flag streamed from her mast,
Untouched by the trace of a star.

Near by the bluff was the ruin old
Where a bustling city had stood.
Where wealth was mined from under her hills
And was wrought from the wayside wood;
But the anvil was gone from the block—
And the wheel of the mill was still—
The tenement rows were tenantless,
In the city under the hill.

There were signs of better days gone by—
A church with a toppling tower,
That stood a sentinel of the dead
In the gleam of that morning hour;
And blackened timbers of years agone
Were easting their shadows of gloom,
The pall of death—on forsaken streets
That were hushed as the voiceless tomb.

And fields untilled on the hillside stood With their wasts of briar and thorn.
That once were the fields of nodding plumes With their boundful wealth of corn;
The roadway to the city was lost.
And the fall of the foot unbeard.
The only sound on the misty air
Was the pines that the sea breeze stirred.

The tide came in, and the ship rode in,
Well freighted from over the sea.
With the wares that pauper labor wrought
In a land where her ports are free;
Her hold was filled with from and steel.
To an inland city consigned.
That stood in the shades of towering hills
That were teeming with wealth unmined.

The pilgrim asked of the mate on board.

As she passed by a rulned mill,

"What plague has smitten the people here
In this city under the hill !"

And the mate replied, with haughty pride,
To the question the pilgrim made,
That the plague that laid the city low

Was the pestilence of Free Trade.

"Piltsburg."

-(Pittsburg Times.

A countryman tells this pretty tall story in "The

Clucinnati Times-Star:" "When in the city we do not act ball so idiotic as city folks do on a farm. Why, do you know that last immer a student from the Cincinnati university vis

said he'd get them. Half an hour later he came back digging them out of the ground. He said he thought they grew on top of the vines."

tempt to suppress free speech." This is precisely the opinion of everybody in New-York who is not under the sway of Tammany Hall. The amazing thing about this proceeding is that a person like Koch should be put forward as the plaintiff in an action for libel.

The Republican Convention in 1888 did a good piece of work in six days. In 1892 it took only four days to do an equally good one.

With our own Excise Board quite openly giving notice to liquor dealers and saloon keepers that they must make terms with Tammany before they can get their license, "The New-York Times" pretends to be shocked at its own mere sus.

A Dakora clercyman has sent out an advertisement. A Dakota clercyman has sent out an advertisement

which reads as follows:

"Religious doubts and difficulties answered by private letter. State your difficulty clearly and inlose one dollar for reply." Now here is a man who, we are sure, would settle

the Briggs case much cheaper than the Church can ever settle it. Of course he couldn't do it for a dellar, as that is the tariff for ordinary private cases: but for ten or fifteen dollars, he could doubtless give a bang up decision. It might not please everybody, but for that matter, no decision in this justly celebrated case can ever do that. There are untold possibilities in the Dakota parson's novel business. THE SINGING IN GOD'S ACRE.

Out yonder in the moonlight, wherein God's Acre lies, Go angels walking to and fro, singing their lulables; Their radiant wings are folded and their eyes are bended low.

The Shepherd guardeth His sheep!
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
sleep, eh, sleep!"

flowers prolong The music of the angels in that tender slumber song:

"Sleep, oh, sleep!"
The Shepherd loveth His sheep!
He that guardeth His flock the best
Hath folded them to His loving breast;
So, sleep ye now and take your rest—
Sleep, oh, sleep!"

From angel and from flower the years have learned that soothing song.

And with its heavenly music speed the days and nights along; so, through all time, whose flight the Shepherd's vigils glorify, God's Acre slumbereth in the grace of that sweet fullaby:

"Sleep, oh, sleep!"
The Shephert loveth His sheep!
Fast speedeth the night away.
Scon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
Sleep, oh, sleep!"
—(Eugene Field in Ladies' Home Journal.

"Next to pork," says a physician, "the banana is the most indigestible thing a person can eat, and if you will notice you will see them touched very sparingly by people with weak stomachs. If you can diodor, they are very nourishing and one can make a neal on them that is in every way equal to a sub-

stantial lunch of bread and ment."